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The Washington Historical Quarterly

DAVID THOMPSON'S JOURNEYS IN IDAHO

[Continued from Volume XI, Page 103.]

This is the second in the series of studies under the above title relating to some of the earliest events in the history of the present state of Idaho.

Nearly three weeks have elapsed since David Thompson left Kullyspell House on Lake Pend Oreille and during that time he has been exploring country that was known to White men only by report; up the Clark Fork River to the vicinity of Thompson's Prairie and Plains, Montana, and from there north by the Kootenai Indian Road, or trail, to the Kootenai River near the mouth of Fisher Creek. There he met by appointment his clerk James McMillan, coming from across the Rocky Mountains with more trading goods; and together they descended the Kootenai River to the vicinity of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and from there by the land trail reached Kullyspell House again.

The four journal entries during the year 1809 relate merely to the preparations for the winter's trade at Kullyspell House, where Finan McDonald remains, and at Sales House in Montana, which is to be built and occupied by Mr. Thompson and Mr. McMillan. But in April, 1810, Mr. Thompson returns to Kullyspell House and almost immediately sets off on a second exploring trip, this time by canoe, down the Pend Oreille River in another attempt to find a water connection with the Columbia by that route. He is not successful and returns on May 1st. Fifteen days are then busily occupied in pressing and packing the furs acquired during the winter and transporting them to the Kootenai River and repairing the canoes there. Mr. Thompson's *Narrative* (p. 429) states under date of May, 17, 1810: "We got the canoes repaired, and in the afternoon with forty-six packs of furs and eight bags of Pemmican they went off for the Rocky Mountain defiles. Mr. James McMil-

pack weighed about ninety pounds and contained between fifty and sixty skins, and these were carried to Fort William on Lake Superior and from there to Montreal for the London market. One wonders about any profits in the business.

In June, 1811, Mr. Thompson again descends the Clark Fork River in a canoe and spends a night at Kullyspell House, but finds it unoccupied. He had passed a winter of severe hardship and difficulties crossing the Athabasca Pass in December and while ice-bound near the extreme northerly bend of the Columbia until nearly the 1st of May. He was then on his way to the mouth of the Columbia River by way of Spokane House and Kettle Falls. For the record of that journey consult the Oregon Historical Society *Quarterly*, Volume XV., Numbers 1 and 2.

Late in the fall of 1811 Mr. Thompson journeyed to Saleesh or Flathead House by the land trail and did not even stop to call at this trading post, but in fact then gave orders for its abandonment (See this *Quarterly*, Volume IX., Number 3). In the spring of 1812 he again comes down the Clark Fork River by canoe and spends a half hour at this "old house" from which activities have been transferred to Spokane House. He was then on his way to Athabasca Pass, never again to visit the Columbia River district. But his five years spent upon Columbian waters had much to do with our earliest knowledge of that river and its principal branches.

An interesting historical fact brought out in these entries relates to the establishment of the first trading post on the Kootenai River. Finan McDonald and Jas. McMillan had carried on trade with the Kootenai Indians during the winter of 1808-1809 at some spot above Kootenai Falls, in Montana, while living in two leather lodges and with a log building to protect their goods and furs; but that was merely temporary. Consult the *David Thompson's Narrative* pages, lxxxix, 379, and Dr. Elliott Coues, *New Light on the Early History of the Northwest*, Volume I., p. xxiii, as to this. In passing up on down the Kootenai River in 1809, 1810 and 1811 Mr. Thompson makes no mention in his journals of any trading post then being maintained on that River. But we now read that on March 15, 1812, Michel Kinville (last heard of in connection with Kullyspell House as indicated in this *Quarterly* Volume IX., Number 3) is established on the lower Kootenai River. And this fact is further evidenced by Mr. Thompson on his large map, drawn for the North West Company in 1813-1814, whereon he indicates a trading post on the lower Kootenai near Bonners Ferry but none on the upper Kootenai. The writer of these notes has vis-

ited a spot at the mouth of Deep Creek about four miles west and north from Bonners Ferry where the Indians say a trading post was maintained at one time. There is also abundant Indian tradition as to trading posts on the upper Kootenai, one in particular opposite to but below the town of Jennings, in Montana, and the Arrowsmith maps of later dates show such a location, and Ross Cox writing as of date 1817 seems to indicate that as the place. The dates of occupancy however are obscure, and physical evidences lacking, as to the sites.

The late Dr. Elliott Coues, when editing his *New Light on the History of the Great Northwest*, located Kullyspell House at another point on the peninsula in Pend Oreille Lake, but in all probability did not personally visit the shore line of the lake. The local name assigned by him to the point (see Volume II, p. 673) appears upon the blue prints of the surveys for the Northern Pacific railroad but is no longer locally known. The courses in these journals, recorded by Mr. Thompson when approaching and leaving the "house point" leave very little question as to where the buildings stood although no physical evidences now exist. The point should become generally known to those who use the lake and some permanent marker erected by way of commemoration.

JOURNAL OF DAVID THOMPSON, OCTOBER, 1809.

October 30.

Monday. A day of much Snow, but mostly calm. The Men & Mr. McMillan decamped & at 3½ p. m. arrived at the House all well, thank Heaven, but much of the Goods very wet, as well as all our own baggage. Gave the Men some Flour & Roots.

October 31.

Tuesday. A terrible Night of Snow, stormy cold day but no Snow. Opened out the Goods, took an Inventory of Furrs & separated the Goods for the Posts. Traded abt. 40 Skins, Some Root Bread, Salmon, 3 Beaver Tails, 1 side of Chevreuil from 4 Saleesh Men. Gave the Men their Equipments &c.—a Dag & Flour with Roots.

November 1.

Wednesday. A tolerable fine day. Arranging the Goods in boxes &c. for the Horses, but the major part of the Horses could not be found. Sent LaGasse & Roberge off with 3 loaded Horses.

November 2.

Thursday. A very fine day, traded for about 10 Skins in Fish & at length found all the Horses but one is unserviceable, left him

Grondeau. By 2½ p. m. we were arranged & loaded, having traded a stout brown Horse from the Saleesh in place of the one left here. We set off & camped close beyond the Patch of Thorns at 4 p. m.

[1810.]

April 21.

Saturday. Snow in the night, cloudy blowy Morn'g. at 5½ a. m. set off, Co. as yesterday + ¼ m., N. 65 W. 1-3, S. 85 W ½, S. 10 W. ¼, S. W. ⅙, S. 70 W. ½, West ½ m., first part with the Line, then carried 450 yds. on the right side at the Herring Rapid, bad large stones & snow, but not so bad by many degrees as yesterday's portage, the Snow bore us up pretty well. Began at 5.50 a. m. & set off at 8¾ a. m., havg breakfasted, S. 88 W. ⅓ m., N 25 W. ⅓ W. ¾ M. R. S. 85 W. 1 m., S. 70 W. 1¼ m., S. 25 W. ⅙ S. 15 E. ⅙ these 2 last Co. among winding narrow perpend. Rocks on each side² S. 10 W. ⅙ m., West ⅙ m. do., S. 40 W. ⅙ do., S. 77 W. ⅓ do., S. 70 W. ¼, opens into low Points &c No. 85 W. 1 m., put ashore for abt. 1¾ hour & made a fire for heavy wind & snow. The wind calming set off & soon after the Shower of snow ceased. Co. S. 62 W. ⅓, S. 85 W. ½, N. 55 W. ½, N. 48 W. 1 m., N. 58 W. ¾ N. 85 W. ¾, m., N. 75 W. ¼, N. 52 W. ½ m., N. 25 W. ¼, N. 60 W. ⅔, S. 85 W. ⅔, N. 22 W. ½. Obligated to put ashore for high wind & frequent heavy Showers of Snow. We set off but was obliged to put back again, near ☉ set got off. Co. S. 85 W. 1m., S. 85 W. 1¼ m., N. 42 W. ¾. Got to the House³, thank Heaven, abt. 7¼ p. m. The wind rose & the small Canoe slightly wetted 3 Packs.

April 22.

Sunday. A very fine Easter Sunday,⁴ rested all day.

April 23

Monday. A frosty Morn'g. but very fine day. Sewed the Gun-wales of the Canoe with Wattup, timbered it up & gummed both Canoes. Took an Inventory of all the Goods & sent the Canoes off with what Goods is wanted at the Upper post⁵. Mr. F. McDonald, Delcour, Method, Delcour Junr., Cresseau, Joseph, Pierre & old

¹ Mr. Thompson is returning from Saleesh House, Montana, and his camp has been on the Clark Fork River about two miles above Heron Rapids. The name Heron is a corruption of the original name for these rapids, so named from the numerous small fish found there.

² Cabinet Rapids, Cabinet, Idaho.

³ Kullyspell House, situated on Sheepherders Point very near the Northwest corner of Section 14, Township 15 north, of Range 1 East of the Boise Meridian, U. S. Gen. Land Office surveys. The latitude established by Mr. Thompson while there agrees very closely with that shown on the latest quadrangle maps of the U. S. Geological Survey.

⁴ The first record of any observance of Easter in Idaho.

⁵ Saleesh House in Montana, where Finan McDonald and men are to look after the summer trade.

Beau Pere at 2¾ p. m. Chevrail from an Indian. Obsd. for Latde 108 3 45 G. Varn. 18 East, good. In the evening Beaulieu arrived he has seen plenty of very fine Birch, but the Rind is very thin, but such as it is we must put up with it. Latde. 48 12 38 N.

April 24

*Tuesday.*⁶ A very fine day. Obsd. O's LL. 108° 4' 3½, close enough, Good. Sent Le bon Vieux & Michel to buy a Canoe of Pine Bark for the Voyage, which was mended & brought to be traded at 3¾ p. m. Paid 7 Skins value for it. We got ready & at 4 5' p. m. set off Co. N. 65 W. ⅓ m., N. 70 W. 4½ m., N. 86 W. ½ m. West 5 m. 5.35 or 6.45. ¼ m. 7 p. m. S. 45 W. 2 m. 7½ p. m., when we turned a point of Sand & put up at 7.35 p. m., having passed the Lake in a fine Calm, thank Heaven, there is yet very much snow on the Shores & even a little Ice in the Lake, tho' it was never even half froze over for 24 hours during the whole Winter. The snow appears deep in the Woods. Very few wild fowl, say none. Latde. by Acct. 48° 17' N.

May 1

Tuesday. A fine Day, but strong wind, mostly behind. Having given Orders & seen all the men off to raise Birch Rind. At 8½ a. m. set off & held on till 5p m., when we put ashore in the Lake, at the begg. of the Co. that leads to the sandy Point of the River, here we put ashore⁷ & made Kettle while the waves subsided, havg. had enough of them all day. At 6 p. m. set off & held on till 9½ p. m., when, thank Heaven, we crossed the Lake & camped close to the House in the Island.⁸ Killed 1 Chevrail, 3 Geese & 1 Duck. When we put ashore in the Lake I set the Compass, the Co. of the Lake Indian Portage is N. 9 W. The Mouth of the Brook,⁹ by which the Horse Road falls in the Lake bears abt. N. 11 W. 2½ m. It must be remarked that the width of the River below is never less than 300 yds. wide & in general from 4 to 500 yds. wide.

May 2

Wednesday. A fine day. Rested, being very much fatigued. Late in the evening Forceir arrived with the small Canoe, I had sent him off again to hasten the men here.

May 3

*Thursday*¹⁰ A very fine day. At 7 a. m. the Canoes arrived; hav-

⁶ Today Mr. Thompson starts down the Pend Oreille River, his camp being at the present city of Sand Point. His observation there checks closely with the U. S. Geological Survey of today.

⁷ Mr. Thompson is returning from the Pend Oreille River and lands for supper near Bottle Bay southeast of Sand Point.

⁸ Memaloose Island.

⁹ Mud Slough, near Kootenay, Idaho, where the trail from the Kootenay River reached the lake.

¹⁰ Mr. Thompson spends the day exploring Pack River, and the day following builds a "hoard" or shelter where the trail crossed that stream.

ing arranged several affairs & sent off Forceir & the Le bon Vieux to tell the men to hasten down the Horses &c. at 10 a. m. I set off with the 2 large Canoes, to endeavor to penetrate up the Rivulet & get the Furr landed at the great Road, where it crosses the Rivulet which saves the Horses the worst of the Road & deepest of the snow. Co. from the Point of Rocks¹¹ N. 47 W. 3 m., N. 71 W. 1 m. to the Mouth of the Rivulet, here I end, except noticing the Course of the Rivulet is N. 39 W. 6 m., the Rivulet winding very much, in this distce there is no Brook of note that we see, many Rills that will cease when the Snow is all thawed, then about N. 40 W. 4 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ gone a brook from the right, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. gone a very strong rapid Brook, 2 m. gone a Portage of 80 yds. on the left an Embarras. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. fine bold moderate Brook & point of Rock right Side, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. gone a Portage of 300 yds. on the right, end of Co. the Portage Road, the Rivulet then comes more from the westd. & abt. 2 m. above the Portage Road a bold Brook of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole Rivulet falls in from the right. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. set off up the Rivulet, we put ashore several times looking for Birch Rind, as they were able to raise none of any worth where they were & what they brought is totally unfit for mending Canoes, being both thin and brittle, we found only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fm. of tolerable good Rind. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. camped between the 2 Rocky Knowls, having cut only 1 Tree away. The Rivulet is always very deep, at least 12 to 15 feet & 49 to 50 yds. wide. Woods of Fir, Pine, unknown Cedars, Poplars & Birch, the latter all decaying or crooked. Very much snow everywhere 2 to 3 feet deep.

May 4

Friday. A fine cloudy Mornng. & day. A few of the Willows budding. At $6\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. set off, came to an Embarras along which we made a Portage of 80 yds. good, held on & made another Portage of 300 yds. on the left along another Embarrass, a short distce afterwards came to the Horse Road, where we made a Hoard & laid up the Furrs &c. in security. Left Beaulieu & Crepeau arranged to rise Birch Rind if they can find any, & then to raise new Wood for the old Canoes on the other end of the Portage.¹² We arrived at Noon & at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. set off on our return & camped at $6\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. at the crossing road near the Lake. Variable weather, frequent showers of rain & high gusts of wind, other times fine weather.

Saturday. A very fine day. At 5 a. m. set off & held on to the

¹¹ The Northwesterly end of the peninsula and once known as Hodgkins Point. It is well named Rocky Point.

¹² Near Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

May 5

House, found Vandette & Forceir arrived, they had met the People with the Horses a little above the Herring Rapid and delivered my orders, then they came on & are now making the Packs traded here. At 10 a. m. re embarked with another Load of Furrs. 18 Pieces for the Portage. At 11.55 entered the Rivulet & at 6½ p. m. put up at the first Embarrass Portage, made the Portage. The water has rose abt. 1 foot since we last passed.

May 6

Sunday. A frosty Night to ½ in. of Ice, very fine day. at 5½ a. m. set off & held on to the Hoard, here we left our Cargoe & Boisverd to take care of it. At 8½ a. m. set off on our return & by 2½ p. m. arrived at the House. The Men with the Horses have arrived, but from the great depth of Snow & the total want of Grass the Horses are wretched meagre & 5 or 6 are left along the Road unable to come on, one of which belongs to the Coy. Mr. McMilian has pressed all the Packs &c. Rain in the Night.

May 7.

Monday. A very fine day. Arranged Michel with a Letter for Mr. McDonald¹³ to trade what Provisions he can & send them to the Piole de Caston by the Hands of Michel & Boulard, & also to get what Kootanaes he can to come & hunt for us. Gave Orders for the men to collect the Horses & go to the green Bay & feed & repose them & a Canoe to cross them at the Rivulet & on the 9th May to come & find us to carry off the Packs. Having given Jaco¹⁴ his summer orders, we embarked another Cargo of Packs & Provisions & set off for the Portage. At 6¾ p. m. camped above the Rapid Brook. The water has rose very much & the Rivulet has now very strong Current. 2 Geese.

[1811.]

June 4

Tuesday. A cloudy Mornng. gummed the Canoe the best we could, but heavy Showers of Rain detained us till ½ p. m., when we loaded & went down to the Weir Brook, where we put up at 1 p. m. on acct. of the leakiness of the Canoe & the bad weather, heavy Showers of Rain, -sent the men for Gum, - the Current in the main River very strong & full of Eddies & whirlpools. I shall not take the Courses as they cannot from the violent Current be anywise

¹³ Finan McDonald in the Flathead country is to send provisions to some point on Kootenay River for the use of Mr. Thompson's party when ascending that river.

¹⁴ Jacques Raphael Finlay, engaged as clerk, who had considerable to do with the establishing of Spokane House that summer. For data as to this man see *Quarterly*, vol. x, No. 3.

correct - the Weir Brook is abt. 15 yards x & very strong Current - ab. 4 Leagues up it is said to be a fine Lake, much Snow still on the Hills, - notwithstanding the bad weather gummed 4 Seams of the Canoe & covered them with Linnen.

June 5

Wednesday. A very rainy Morng. till 8 a. m. gathered Gum, then Gummed the other 8 Seams of the Canoe, - engaged Louis Paquier for 400 Livres for each Season for 2 Seasons, to be free each Fall when the Goods are safe in the Magazine & to have the same price for his Beaver as the other free Men with the ordinary Equipt. At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. m. set off & held on down a strong boiling Current, full of Eddies & Whirlpools - At the Rapid of large stones dangerous & heavy Whirlpools, thank Heaven got safe over. - Saw 4 Chevreuil & wounded one, then down to the Rocky Islds Portage, along which we made a Road of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. - from 4 p. m. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. carried & put up on the Bank, - the River is everywhere very strong & the Islds are all buried under water,—many Islds are like so many terrible Falls, the water half way up the trees crushing among them like so many cataracts,—saw a few Geese,—heavy Showers of Rain. Killed a year old Mare & got a little Chevreuil Meat from Dejarlaix & Hamilin.

June 6

*Thursday.*¹⁵ A fine Morn. but misty for a while, at 5.5 a. m. set off & held on, on leaving the Rapid we had fine Current among the Isles & passed the little Meadows where I met Jaco, then the bold Brook & Islds, then a rocky Knowl on the right, a second do. & close below the Herring Rapid, we examined it & run down on the right side close paddling strongly, held on good to the steep Rocks at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m.—wounded a Chevreuil & lost it, made a spell up the Horse Road, Rain came on & detained us till near noon, we then carried but under heavy Showers of Rain. At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. havg. gummed the Canoe a little we set off & at 6 p. m. at the old Ho. found no person, nor any writing.—Threatening weather coming on we camped, gathered Gum as the Canoe is very leaky. The Portage of the Steep Rocks is ab. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the road tolerable for the Country, but hilly.

June 7.

Friday. A fine Morng. & day. At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. set off, dawn of day crossed the Lake, & at the Rock below the Sandy Pt. put ashore

¹⁵ Mr. Thompson starts this morning from an encampment further up Clark Fork River than on April 21st, the year before, and he reaches Kullyspell House at evening. He "ran" Heron Rapids but had to "carry" for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Cabinet Rapids.

at 7 a. m. Here we dried our things, much wetted & spoiling, & gummed the Canoe, which from the Ho. has been so leaky as to keep a Man continually baling out water. At 11½ a. m. set off held on against a slight head wind. At 4 p. m. at the Falls¹⁶ obliged to carry on the right abt. ¾ m. as the water is ascending high,—gummed a little & at 6½ p. m. set off & held on to 7.5 p. m., when we put up

June 8.

Saturday. Light Rain, didn't set off till 5½ a. m., when we ran down to 7 a. m. to the upper end of the Root Plains, here we saw a Tent of Indians who informed us that several other Tents were below us, to them we went for farther information, from the little Chief & Haranguer from whom I learnt that Mr. McDonald & Jaco with the Men &c. were on the Skeetshoo River at the House there. I got off an Indian & Cote with a Letter as soon as possible to tell them to bring us Horses for the transportation of the Goods &c. & what Provisions they can find us. Exp. 2 ft. of Tob. in bits to the Indians &c., sent 1 fm. of Tob., 20 Balls & ¾ Pt. of Powder to Mr. McDonald, took 1 fm of do. for Expenses, paid for Root, Tob. ½ Skin, sent 2 men a huntg, of Chevrail. Killed 3 large Woodcocks & 1 Duck. The whole of the Plains are buried under water like a Deluge,—we are camped at the foot of the high Banks. Much Rain in Showers with Thunder & Lightning, but mild. The general Idea of all Indians is that War is a sacrifice of Blood to the Great Spirit, this is the first Motive, tho' in the prosecution of this Deed, their own blood is often spilt & this brings on the Idea of Revenge added to the first, which still bears the reigning Idea. Every Warrior puts white Earth on his Head as a kind of Mourning for those who are to fall & Penance for himself that the Great Spirit may give him Success,—as soon as he rises each mornng. while on his excursion, he cries for a few minutes in a low Voice as one afflicted with Grief,—every time he smokes, before the pipe stem touches his Lips, he begs the Master of Life that he may slay his Man & offer the Sacrifice of Blood. This Idea is pushed so far that they havg. at their outset, under the auspices of their Idols, vowed Blood, they consider it as a great misfortune not to have shed Blood and sometimes go so far as to kill one of their own Party,—or raise part of the Scalp of some one of their Friends or Allies whom they may meet on their return, without offering him any further hurt,—they have now shed Blood and are clear of their vow. Beware, said an old Indian Warrior, to a party of White

¹⁶ Albeni Falls, Idaho, on Pend Oreille, river.

Hunters, Beware of a small War Party, they are always cruel as they are not strong enough to attack those they see of their Enemies when numerous, they often return unsuccessful and must make the Blood of their Allies pay for their Vow. A large War Party can always attack, so as to shed Blood, and though they should instantly fly, yet they have shed Blood and are clear of their Vow, they are under no farther necessity to shed the Blood of any, and their Allies are safe.¹⁷

June, 9.

Sunday. A day of much heavy and smart Rain, with mild thunder and lighting. Le bon Vieux and 2 or 3 others came to see me, see Expense Book. He brought 12 Mullets and 1 lb. of Cow Meat.

[1812]

March, 14.

Saturday. A cold night, at times clear, at times Sleet & snow. Morning cloudy, gummed, & at 7.52 a. m. set off. Co. N. 60 W. $\frac{1}{2}$. N. 80 W. $\frac{1}{3}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 38 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 56 W. $\frac{3}{4}$. N. 72 W. $\frac{1}{3}$, S. 85 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 75 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 65 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 65 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$. N. 40 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. 30 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, S. 85 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 75 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, beg. of Co. the Strong Rapid run in the mid. then haul to the (but not too much for shoal rocks. N. 40 W. $\frac{3}{4}$, beg of Co. the place of the drowned. N. 40 E. $\frac{1}{3}$. N. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. N. 10 E. $\frac{1}{3}$, N. 10 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 25 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. 50 W. 1m., N. 15 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 80 W. $\frac{1}{2}$. N 25 W. $\frac{2}{3}$. then 3 last Cos. low rocky banks. N. 25 W. $\frac{2}{3}$. beg. of Co. the Crosses for the Dead. S. 85 W. $\frac{1}{5}$, N. 30 W. $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Fall. Co. N. 65 W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m., later 300 yds. Portage among very bad ugly broken large rocks, which being covered with abt. 1 ft. to 18 in. of Snow, renders carrying very bad—carry on the)—frequent Showers of Sleet & Rain—coming with a West wind & returning with a contrary do.—we arrived at 9 a. m. & it was noon before we got off from the extreme badness of the Portage. Co. N. 40 W. $\frac{4}{5}$. N. 50 W. $\frac{3}{4}$, N. 65 W. $\frac{2}{5}$, N. 70 W. $\frac{2}{5}$, S. 75 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 65 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 85 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 50 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. 68 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, West $\frac{1}{2}$ m., beg of Co. where I absd. 1809. N. 52 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 78 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 10 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. 40 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 70 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 85 W. 1 m., N. 35 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 55 W. 1-10, West $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 68 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 10 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 50 W. $\frac{1}{5}$, S. 75 W. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}$ to the Herring Rapid, N. 87 W. $\frac{1}{3}$ the Herring Rapid, lined down the lower part with $\frac{2}{3}$ rds. Cargo—carried the rest & run the lower part with Cargo. Snow abt. 18 in. in the Woods, 1 ft. on the Stones & Beach—began at 1.52 p. m., off at 4 p. m. Co. N. 80 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., N. 15 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N 80 W. $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 R. & rocks

¹⁷ This entry is added to connect these notes with those already printed in this *Quarterly*, vol. viii, No. 3, and also because of the valuable contribution to the subject of Indian religion.

run on the (S. 75 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, West 1 m., S. 65 W. 1 m. to the Dalles or Narrows. Co. S. 35 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 15 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 80 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 60 W. $\frac{1}{5}$ all Narrows,—this ends them. S. 80 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. + $\frac{1}{4}$ m. near end of Co. camped at 5. 10 p. m., good place—no Snow, but plenty all around us, most in the (—abt. 18 in. deep, 10 in. on shores, rainy evening, clear Night & sharp.

March, 15.

Sunday. A fine clear sharp Morning-gummed & at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. m. set off, Co. S. 85 W. $\frac{1}{5}$, N. 80 W. $\frac{2}{3}$ m., S. 80 W. $\frac{1}{4}$ rough rude steep Rock on) with $\frac{2}{5}$ of gravel descent, $\frac{1}{5}$ m. of woods at bottom, S. 67 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 85 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 75 W. $\frac{3}{4}$ do. on (—those on) for abt. 2 m. on swelling Meadow Knowls, with Ledges of Rock & scattered Trees. N. 48 W. $\frac{2}{3}$ N. 65 W. $\frac{3}{4}$ for first $\frac{1}{2}$ of Co. on) rock to the Riv. N. 85 W., 1 m., N. 80 W. $\frac{1}{3}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. At end of N. 85 W. 1 m. Co. a bold Cut on the (perpend. to Co. from which a bold Brook falls somewhere in the (Chan. N. 55 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. 10 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 60 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 80 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 70 W. $\frac{2}{3}$, N. 5 W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. 25 W. $\frac{1}{3}$, N. 76 W. $\frac{2}{3}$ to the Lake. At 9.42 a. m. stopped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ H. to try & send some young man to Kinville on McGillivray River, but they were off at Beaver in the Hills. M. m. the Rocks of the great Bay & onward are all steep in various ways down to the Water's Edge—above this several Hills rude & rocky with woods 1500 ft. on the) of the great bay, the same rocks but not so high & Hills more woody & lower. At 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. m. set off Co. N. 68 W. 1 m. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Ho.¹⁸ stopped abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ H. & embarked abt. 100 lbs. of Gum, all that could be found—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ m., N. 63 W. 4 m., N. 85 W. $\frac{2}{3}$ m. $\frac{1}{2}$ West 4 m. S. 72 W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 48 W. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., a little beyond Co. camped at 6 p. m., very cold windy day, right ahead with high swelling Sea, which cost us much labour to cross the Lake. Cold Night & bad firewood. MM. The Course of the Mounntn. eastd. of the Lake Indian Portage for the northern half appears to come down McGillivray's River from the eastd. to westd. thence for the southern half of Portage they go off to the S. Ed. to the Lake.—On the lower side of the Portge. they come from the lower end of the Portge. on McGillivray's River sloping to this place of campment & have many small round peaked Points, sometimes 3 together. but all buried in snow—from direct below those Peaks, the Hills are broad, piled Knowl on Knowl, so that from the top to the bottom is several Miles.

¹⁸ Mr. Thompson starts from an encampment below Cabinet Rapids on Clark Fork river. These entries connect with the record printed at page 285 of vol. ix of this *Quarterly*.